

Contra at McGill evokes outrage

Daily news desk— The scheduled appearance of a Nicaraguan contra at McGill during Poli-Speak Week has sparked controversy among political groups on campus.

The McGill Southern Africa Committee (SAC) withdrew its sponsorship of the week of speeches and debates, organized by the Political Science Students' Association (PSSA), after it learned that conference organizers had invited Pedro Chamorro, a leader of the 'Nicaraguan Resistance' to speak this Friday.

"We did this to fill the other side of the debate," said PSSA president and conference organizer Tony Flanz. "We're an absolutely non-partisan affiliation. It's not our job to take sides."

Flanz said the organizers were first contacted by the Nicaraguan Embassy which offered to put in an appearance. "We worked frantically to find someone to give the other side," Flanz said.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Martinez spoke yesterday on "The Central America Peace Plan."

"As a committee, our mandate is clearly political," said SAC Co-ordinator May Chiu. "We know what the issues are so we can't feign ignorance and pretend to be 'objective' in order to give the contras a platform to spread more lies and propaganda."

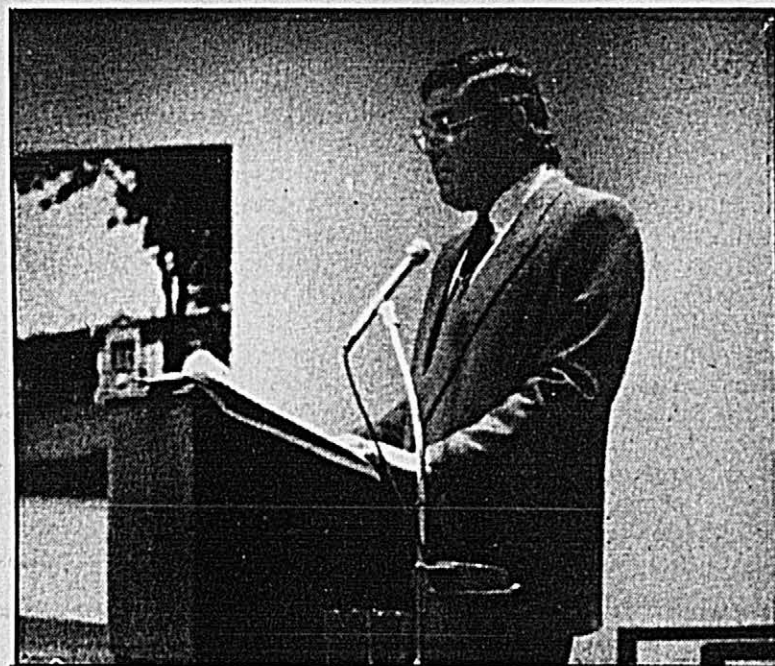
"By giving the contras and the Nicaraguan ambassador equal time, the PSSA is not being neutral," she said. "They're making a

politically partisan point. They're saying that a foreign-sponsored mercenary army has as much legitimacy as a freely elected, popular government. This we cannot agree with."

Project Ploughshares member Jamie Kneen agreed. "It's impossible to call a foreign-sponsored invasion force 'the other side', or 'the opposition' without one's tongue planted firmly in cheek," he said. "It would be funny, except for the unspeakable atrocities the contras commit under the direct supervision of the U.S."

According to conference organizers, Chamorro's appearance has not been confirmed. Originally the Nicaraguan Resistance office in Washington had arranged to send Iowa professor Tony Yabara, but Yabara was unavailable.

Chamorro, a McGill graduate, is



Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Martinez at McGill

one of six contra leaders living in Washington after being asked to leave Costa Rica. Chamorro's

family owns *La Prensa*, the CIA-funded pro-contra Nicaraguan newspaper. continued on page 5



Pro-choice groups continue struggle

by Katherine Wolters
and Canadian University Press

Approximately 200 women and men, carrying placards with slogans like "Maternité un choix, avortement un droit," celebrated last Sunday the Supreme Court's annulment of section 251 of the Canadian Criminal Code.

Striking of this section of the Criminal Code—which required all women seeking abortions to seek permission from hospital committees—makes abortion legal by any doctor and in any hospital or clinic in Canada.

The demonstration, organized by the Québec Coalition for Free and Accessible Abortion, took place in front of the Palais de Justice in Old Montréal. The demonstrators marched down St. Laurent over to St. Denis and then to l'Union française on Viger street for a public discussion of the consequences of the

ruling. The police were present in anticipation of any trouble. But there were no confrontations with anti-abortion forces, except for some booing. Generally the atmosphere was optimistic, even jubilant at times.

But coalition members say the legalization of abortion doesn't end their struggle. They are demanding that there be no legal requirements restricting women who want abortions, that community clinics be directly subsidized by the government and that refugees be eligible for abortion services.

"Abortion services must not become privatized, but should be covered by medicare and social services," said coalition member Carlene Gardner. "Otherwise accessibility will be limited to those who can afford it."

Representatives from several Montréal and Québec organizations speaking at the meeting re-

cognized the Supreme Court's decision as "a victory after twenty years of fighting on the part of women everywhere." They also underlined the importance of lobbying for increased accessibility and safety of abortion services.

"There is a need for direct and stable government subsidizing of abortion facilities in CLSC's (Comités locaux pour les services communautaires), clinics and in the women health centers," said Manon Bouchard of the coalition. She also said "there is a lack of services in regions outside of the Montréal area and for minority groups. This gap has to be filled."

Women from l'Association nationale des étudiantes et des étudiants du Québec (ANEEQ), la Fédération des travailleurs-euses du Québec (FTQ) and the Comité d'action sur le statut des femmes au Québec expressed support for all women in the fight for the right to make the decisions that affect their own bodies. Also present, Diane Lavallé, président of the Québec Federation of Nurses said "nurses everywhere will pay strict attention to make sure that women receive the best possible treatment."

Students develop understanding

by J. Peter Nixon

McGill students will have the opportunity to expand their knowledge and understanding of development issues this week as a coalition of McGill social justice groups presents *The New Nations: A Developing Areas Awareness Week*.

Scheduled events include a broad range of speakers, workshops and films, all intended to educate participants about social, economic, and political issues in the developing world.

"We're trying to educate the McGill community," said Karen Ferguson, co-ordinator of Uhuru na Ufahamu and one of the primary organizers of the week. "Development issues have become increas-

ingly important over the past few years, and it's important that people take the opportunity to learn more about them. The week is an attempt to give people that opportunity."

The thirteen McGill groups participating in the activities all have different perspectives on development. According to Uhuru member Laura McGee, "It's important for all the groups to get together on something like this so that we can share perspectives. Not everyone views development the same way."

"We're holding a debate today (Tuesday) on this very topic. We're bringing in two former Canada World Youth participants who have very opposing views on development," said McGee.

"Shit-disturbers are welcome,"

said Ferguson, "It's important that people hear as many views as possible."

The organizers have also tried to involve as many outside groups as possible. "We've got Leonard Buckles and Peter Feldstein from 'Tools for Peace' speaking on Thursday about the Central America Peace Plan and Timothy Kilbourn from 'Disparu du monde' talking about the situation of disappeared persons around the world. There are some church groups involved as well," said McGee.

The various groups will also be presenting displays in Union 107-108 during the week. The displays feature information on economic development, human rights, disarmament, gays and lesbians in the

developing world, refugees, women in development, appropriate technology, Southern Africa and Central America.

"We're really encouraging people to come out and take advantage of all the week has to offer," said Ferguson.

The week's events continue today with *Development or Destruction*, a debate on development at 14h00 in Union 310, part 2 of the film *Frontline Apartheid* at 16h00 in Union 310, and Part 3 of *Development Is...*, an ongoing series of workshops at the Centre for Developing Area Studies. For more information about any of these events call 398-6815.

INSIDE

Page 3
Canadian refugee policy
Page 5
Pharmaceuticals and the
Third World
Page 8
Forum on gender-neutral
language and ANEEQ
caucus

Redmen hockey entrenched in mediocrity

by Theo Argitis

Coming out of back-to-back games at McConnell Winter Stadium over the weekend, one thing could be said about the McGill Redmen hockey team—they're not great. Nor are they very good. If anything, the senior hockey team is soundly entrenched in the depths of mediocrity.

In those two games, the Red and White thrashed the Wilfred Laurier Golden Hawks 6-1 on Friday night, but were in turn mauled by the seventh ranked Waterloo Warriors 8-2 on Saturday afternoon.

The weekend match-ups marked the homecoming of scoring ace Mario DeBenedictis after sitting out all season waiting for an eligibility appeal by the CIAU. It was

DeBenedictis who set the pace in Friday's win, setting up the first goal of the game and scoring McGill's second.

"I had been waiting to play all season, and when the appeal came around I was really motivated to play well," said DeBenedictis. Since his return, he has scored three goals and made four assists in four games.

McGill's offence was also sparked by Dan Burrows and rookie Mike Teolis who each had one goal and an assist.

Ninth-year Redmen coach Ken Tyler is quite philosophical about the team's performance lately. "The biggest thing is that they have matured over the season. They're coming together both on and off the ice. The task is cohesion and it's

happening for us right now," he said.

On Saturday, though, the Waterloo Warriors neutralized the Redmen's offence and scored eight goals on goaltenders Stephan Fortin and Jamie Reeve, in a game in which the Redmen were outplayed and out-checked for 60 minutes. Joel Gregory and Andre Martin were the only two goal scorers for the Redmen.

The loss marked the end of McGill's four game winning streak and silenced any possibilities of the Redmen moving into the top-ten. Laurier's eight goals in Saturday's game also tainted 10 successive games of strong defence.

The 111th birthday of the McGill Redmen hockey club was celebrated on Saturday with a Spaghetti

Night in an attempt to bring more fans to the games. But the festivities attracted only about 100 fans. Today at 19h30, the team is hosting the Concordia Stingers on Engineering Night, which will feature a tug of war and a between-periods broom-ball game involving McGill and Concordia engineers. The night will also feature Cheer for Free Beer and the ever-popular Dash-for-Cash.

Basketball

A McGill basketball double-header took place on Sunday at the Currie Gym, in front of a sold-out crowd. The 10th-ranked McGill Martlets faced the Bishop's Lady Gaiters and the basketball Redmen played the male Gaiters.

The Martlets were true to form and beat their Bishop's counterparts 68-61 in a game in which Montréal native Helene Cowan had 18 points and five rebounds. It was a timely win for the Martlets because they had just suffered their worst league loss to the same Lady Gaiters 70-53 a week ago in Lennoxville.

The men, on the other hand, were trounced by the Gaiters 85-72. The game was dominated by Bishop's Dave King who was seven out of eight from the floor and eight out of 12 from the line for a game leading 25 points. He also made five rebounds to top a superb afternoon. The leading McGill scorer was David Steiner who had only 10 points.

events

McGill Player's Theatre presents the Canadian premiere of *Men should weep*, opening today, running until Feb. 13. Third floor Union, info: 398-6813.

Ploughshares presents a forum on Native Self-Government, as part of Poli-Speak and Developing Areas Awareness Week, Leacock 26, 15h00.

QPIRG Organizing Club weekly meeting, Union 302 at 17h00.

Developing Areas Awareness Week: *Development or Destruction?* debate between two ex-participants of the Canada World Youth Programme, 14h00 in Union 310. *Frontline Apartheid* video, 16h00 in Union 310.

Undergraduate Library term paper research workshop, 13-14h00 at reference desk, info: 398-4750.

American Abroad meeting, 15h30 in Union B-09/10.

To the Daily:

For the past week or so, many of us have certainly seen around campus the bright yellow posters advertising a forum on sexist language to be held at McGill on January 29th, 1988.

I would like to bring to the attention of the publicity director(s) of the event that some of the posters have been GLUED on a few of the laminated indicators in front University Buildings as well as on the Buildings themselves. MacDonald and McConnell Engineering Buildings are two examples.

letters

Your posters have caught my attention for sure. Not only because of their colour but also because of the brilliant and civilized manner by which they were posted—good marketing! Philippe Beaumier U4 Elect. Eng.

To the Daily:

This letter is in response to the article entitled *Philosophical Plunder* which is a misrepresentation of the facts as Mr. Bradley purports to examine them. First of all, the Ancient Greeks committed no injustice whatsoever against "their contem-

porary Egyptian neighbours." As a matter of fact, Herodotus in the second book of his *Histories* acknowledges the great debt which the Greeks owed to the Egyptians, especially in matters of religion. Secondly, the theory that the soul is a prisoner of the body was formulated by Plato via Socrates and it is known that Plato, like Herodotus, travelled to Egypt. As for philosophy there can be no doubt whatsoever that the Greeks of Ionia (Heraclitus, Thales, Anaxagoras, Parmenides...) were the first who tried to create philosophical systems to account for the nature of things and

this a long time before the conquests of Alexander the Great. Finally, there was no "myth of Greek philosophy" as you would like to have it. The Greeks achieved such eminence in matters of the intellect because they were willing to absorb so much from foreign cultures whereas the Egyptians remained unconcerned about what went on beyond their own boundaries and were thus doomed to perish. The Greek spirit lives on and we must clutch on to it like a lifesaver or we too (whatever the colour of our skin) will be buried in the annals of history forever. Amen.

George Kalso
Arts U3

\$2

Briskets

old fashioned smoke meat

\$2

Bring this coupon and receive a \$2 discount when you purchase a meal of \$6 per person at our **Briskets 1073 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, tel: 878-3641**

Offer valid for supper from 4pm to 8pm till March 31, 1988

Psss...t Draft beer by the pitcher

LOW PRICES

ZBT



ZETA BETA TAU FRATERNITY

ZETA BETA TAU IS COMING BACK TO MCGILL UNIVERSITY!! If you're interested in CREATING YOUR OWN FRATERNITY and choosing your own friends — THIS IS FOR YOU!!

"What does it offer you?"

- New Fraternity Images, New Fraternity Leadership, New Friends, New Opportunities
- Choosing Your Own Group of Friends
- No Hazing
- No Pledging
- President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Other Positions Available
- 80 Chapters and 89 Years of Tradition

A ZBT REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE ON CAMPUS SOON!!

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
 Scott Sherman, Expansion Consultant
 ZBT National Headquarters
 (212) 629-0888



The Western MBA

Canada's "National" Business School is looking for future business leaders.

The Chairman of the MBA Program from The University of Western Ontario will host a discussion of the Western MBA Program

Date: Monday, February 8, 1988
Time: 12:00 - 1:30 p.m.
Place: McDonald Engineering Building Room 286

Please join us.

Erratum

The article entitled 'Voluntary student fee increase proposed' in Monday Feb. 1's *Daily* should have stated that ASUS VP Arts Jonathan Goodman is circulating a petition supporting a fee-increase referendum.

HYPNOTHERAPY

BY MEDICAL REFERRAL ONLY

Successful results in the treatment of psychosomatic conditions... **STUDENTS**

Achieve HIGHER GRADES without anxiety stress or panic through hypnotherapy! Our offices are close to all major universities, CEGEPS and learning institutions.

• What about your studies? • Are you at present confronted with examination panic? • Writing your thesis and feel that the actual presentation for same will not live up to the stringent standards or criteria therein? • Shyness? • The ability to concentrate? • A lack of confidence? • The ability for better impression, memory retention and recall? • Study procrastination habits? • Are you in a do or die must pass this exam situation, along with anxiety, fatigue, tension and stress?

Allow the Pecarve offices established since 1948 help you with successful scholastic achievements from this point on

• No short cuts • No group sessions • No advance payments • No gimmicks • No apparatus • Just Hypnosis • It works!

To ensure more positive results and total confidentiality, we feel

All Patients Treated with Strictest Confidence

R. PECARVE Inc.

Hypnotherapists: Hypnoanesthetist for Major or Minor Surgery

TWO BILINGUAL OFFICES TO SERVE YOU

WEST ISLAND Dollard des Ormeaux:
West Island Medical Centre
3400 rue du Marche, Suite 102

For appointment call:
684-6408
Ms. H. Steinwald Assoc.

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL
Seaford Medical Building
3550 Cote des Neiges, Suite 690

R. Pecarve, Director

each client should be afforded individual personal attention, with sessions on a one-to-one basis only. Furthermore, to make you feel secure during your session, which makes for better overall treatment, male or female bilingual therapists are available to cater to everyone's need.

• Smoking • Obesity • Stress • Anxiety • Hypertension • Drinking • Insomnia • Migraines • Bedwetting • Memory (re Studies) • Impotence • Frigidity • Childbirth • Pain Relief • Bladder Frequency • Confidence • Blushing • Panic • Phobias • Dental chair, flying • Public Speaking • Dizzy Spells • Sweating • Nervous skin conditions (neurodermatitis) • Nervous stomach (digestive upsets) • Hot Flashes • Asthma • Drug Abuse, etc.

International Authority on Ethical Hypnosis

Government provides brutal shelter

by Zeb Brown

As Canada prepares to further restrict the number of refugees entering the country, more evidence has emerged proving those who have already arrived and claimed refugee status are really not welcomed by the government.

Last Thursday, January 28, the *Globe and Mail* made public a secret Department of Immigration memo which described the beating of a refugee claimant at a detention centre in Montréal.

Dated Nov. 27, 1987, the memo, from Deputy Immigration Minister Gaetan Lussier to Minister of State for Immigration Gerry Weiner, stated that Zacharias Osario Cruz was beaten after having been caught trying to escape from the centre on Nov 8. The memo said Osario was "impolite, aggressive, verbally abusive, uncooperative and difficult to control. While his behaviour was no doubt a major contributing factor in his beatings, it certainly does not excuse the guards for their actions."

In fact, Osario had been "playing cards in the common room that evening," as Mordechai Wasserman told the *McGill Daily* last Thursday. Wasserman is a McGill professor in Jewish studies, member of the Committee to Aid Refugees (CAR) and Ecumenical Working Group on Refugees (EWGR). "When Osario went back to his room, he discovered that the sealed window had been removed," added Wasserman. Osario then notified the centre's guards, who sent him to a baggage room where he was hand-cuffed and beaten up. He was beaten twice again when he was transferred to the Parthenais Prison that night.

In October, Osario had sent a letter to the Committee to Aid Refugees, in which he detailed his complaints about the guards, fellow detainees and the food. Before he was moved to Parthenais, he also spoke to members of the Hillel Social Action Committee on Refugees. According to Hillel member Paula Gluck, Osario told the group that "they were withholding his meals, that they were making fun of

him, abusing him verbally. I asked the other detainees if he was making this up, trying to get attention, or if this was true, and they all said, yes, it's true."

An inquiry into the incident was ordered on Nov. 17, but the security firm responsible for the beatings of Osario was not dismissed before Dec. 7. "They were very fast to take Osario to prison, but it somehow took them much longer to decide that the security firm had to be changed," said Wasserman. Although there was no legitimate reason for Osario's transfer to Parthenais, he has not yet been returned to the detention centre.

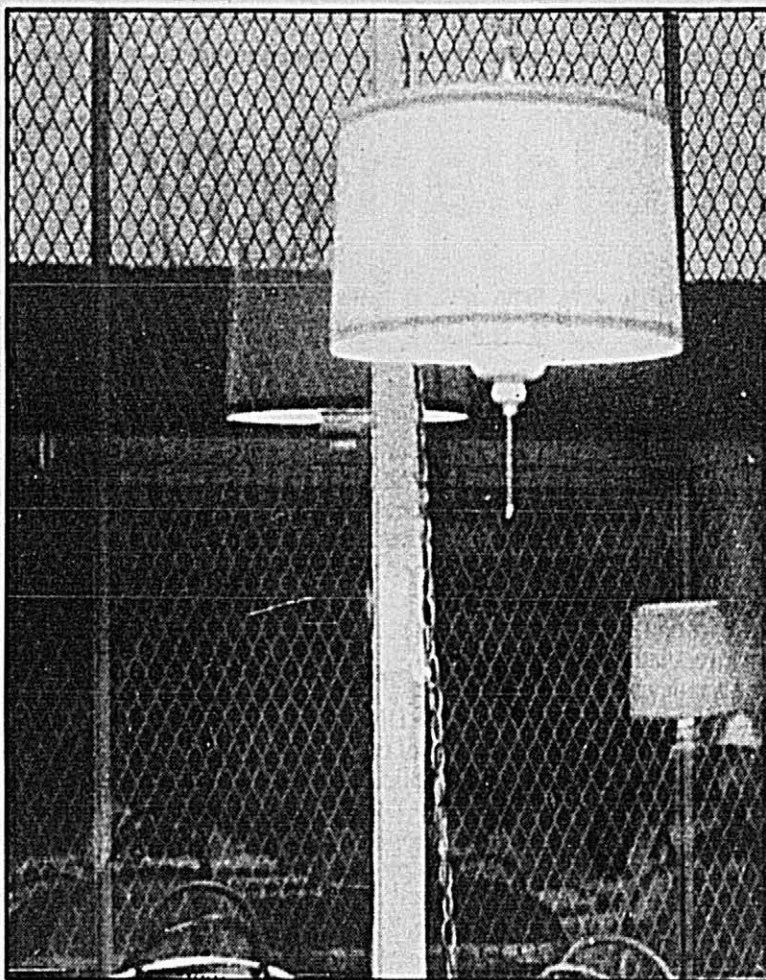
This center, located in the Hotel Chateau-Briand on Côtés des Liesses, consists of a separate wing of the building and is kept apart from the rest of the hotel by iron doors and barbed wire.

The centre was set up to contain refugee claimants. Immigration decides are either a threat to Canadian security or not likely to show up at their refugee hearing. It isn't clear what criteria is used to judge refugee claimants, although there have been suggestions that a refugee's success with immigration officials depends to some extent on the colour of his or her skin. Minister of State for Immigration Gerry Weinger said that it is decided by a quasi-legal adjudicator.

If claimants are sent to a detention centre, they appear before the adjudicator again, every seven days, until they are released. Weiner said this process is necessary because "it works by due process in this country. You can't jump to conclusions. You have to get the facts straight."

Refugee claimants are supposed to be in the detention centre for only a few weeks, but there have been cases reported involving stays of three and six months. Weiner said it can take a long time "especially if the person had destroyed their documents and doesn't want to be helpful."

The other way a claimant can get out is if he or she is bonded. Someone must pay between two and five thousand dollars, which is forfeit if the claimant fails to show up at their



A way to keep your guests

immigration hearing. (Osario's bond was \$15,000, because of his unusual history). Usually churches and ethnic groups pay the bond, but the process can take weeks to organize.

While in the detention centre, claimants are regularly visited by outside groups. Hillel goes in on Wednesdays, and the EWGR goes in on Sundays. Members talk with claimants, provide lists of lawyers, hear complaints, and so on, but are basically unable to bring about any real action. Wasserman said he once brought food to a claimant, and later discovered that it was confiscated by the guards because the claimant had taken it into his room. The food was never returned.

He said that such incidents can be painful and insulting. "When you've not been convicted of a crime, but you're locked up anyway, you're in a psychologically defenseless state."

The conditions in the detention centre are very poor and "sinister," according to Hillel and EWGR. Detainees must remain in the common room when socializing, must sleep with their door open and are awakened in the middle of the night by guards shining flashlights in their face. They are not allowed to have food in their room, have uncertain access to the exercise yard and are contained by barbed wire and iron doors.

Wasserman said refugees' sufferings are compounded because they've "often undergone traumatic experiences. They're scared to protest, they're under watch for 24 hours a day. They're also scared because they want to be able to stay in Canada... Nobody tells them that they have rights. Nobody tells them what the rules are."

The main source of these problems is that private security firms are hired by contract, and the

guards they provide are not trained to meet any universal standard of behaviour. The detention centre often changes firms and brings in entirely new guards. "Often when we are successful in getting conditions changed, conditions may within days or weeks revert back to the way they were," said Wasserman.

Because of this inconsistency, guards may behave in a manner which would be unacceptable if a monitor or co-ordinator were in place. "I don't want to imply that there are daily beatings going on, because that's not the case. But it does seem there are no standards," Wasserman added.

Weiner denies this. He says the conditions are perfectly acceptable. "They (the refugee claimants) are handled quite well. It's in a hotel atmosphere. It's not a prison." He said that if anyone has any complaints, they should make them known. "I would recommend that if they have any information like that, to bring it forward."

According to Wasserman, "complaints have been lodged with the director of the centre and with his superior."

Weiner also said the whole problem of outside security firms has been solved, if indeed it ever was a problem. The newly-hired Canadian Corps of Commissioners are "a scholarly, kindly, respected group of people," he said.

The detention centres, which are in place throughout Canada, may soon see their populations swell as the government's latest anti-refugee legislation approaches royal assent. Bill C-84, presently in limbo in the Senate, will allow the government to more easily detain and reject refugee claimants. Anyone who arrives in Canada without papers will be eligible for detention. But, as Gluck pointed out, "it's hard to get your papers in order when you're escaping and fear for your life."

In an effort to prevent the passage of Bill C-84, Hillel has been trying to educate people about refugees and the legislation. "The main problem with people's impression of the bill is that they're confusing immigrants with refugees," said Gluck.

A big obstacle to public education is "media hype," but Hillel thinks it is "slowly but surely" succeeding. "We get a lot of varied response, but at least people walk away with the right information... (Osario) getting beaten is probably a breakthrough as far as the media is concerned. It will probably get a lot more attention now," said Hillel member Shari Brotman.

Wasserman said the change in the legislation was also partially responsible for the hush-up of Osario's case. "No-one was told anything about the beatings... We can see why it was kept very, very quiet, because if it becomes known there will be much more public opposition to Bill C-84."

Wasserman added that "virtually all non-governmental organizations dealing with refugees in Canada are opposed to this Bill."

...Presence of Contra outrages McGill students

continued from page 1

newspaper, recently allowed to resume publishing.

"We heard that there were plans for a demonstration. That's okay. That's all in the spirit of Poli-Speak Week," Flanz said. "We encourage students to attend, and people from the outside community as well."

Flanz added that McGill security would be present, "just in case."

Chamorro is scheduled to speak Friday at 11h00.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister and Ambassador to Canada Martinez spoke briefly yesterday on the "Central American Peace Plan."

Martinez said the main issues covered by the Escupulas accord were peace and democracy. The Accord was signed in Managua,

Nicaragua last August by the Presidents of Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. This Central American peace plan was signed "to protect these countries' inhabitants' right to self-determination, to end foreign influence in the region and further to enhance the democratic and peace processes," he said.

The main point of the Accord, according to Martinez, is to find "a regional solution to regional problems." He then referred to the opposite path, taken by the Contra rebels who seek virtually all their support in Washington, "in order to pursue their war of aggression, while impinging on the fundamental rights of the Nicaraguan people." This tactic is necessary for the Contras as "they have no popular support in

Nicaragua."

The Accord includes, in the case of a cease-fire agreement, the "rehabilitation of Nicaraguan Contras and their participation in the National Reconciliation Commission providing them with the opportunity to form new political parties," said Martinez.

Compliance with the Central American peace plan poses some problems, as in Honduras which currently has three armies on its territory, the Honduras army, the Contras and the American army. "Some of the signatories of the Accord obviously don't have the same political commitment," said Martinez.

The response of the student audience was fair and welcoming, except for the few who took the

microphone to question Martinez on the good faith of his government. These mainly criticized the Sandinistas' alleged links to Fidel Castro's regime. "The confrontational aspect of these questions show a disappointing lack of understanding and an equally disappointing pro-American position," commented Shannon McMurchy of the McGill Central America group.

Others questioned Martinez on the problems facing the Catholic Church in Nicaragua. "It is not a State-Church, but rather a Church-Church conflict," he said, "Involving new catholic liberation theologies which have found practical applications in the Nicaraguan Revolution. We believe that there is no contradiction between Christianity and Revolution."

The gullible and the irresponsible

The quest to build a better bomb is now threatening McGill's academic freedom. McGill has recently been charged with allowing the Department of National Defence (DND) to break the University's Regulations on Research Policy. This policy states the publication of research results cannot be delayed for more than one year. It also says the government cannot censor nationally classified information in McGill research findings so as to prevent future use of that information by students or staff members for theses or publication. Two of McGill's Fuel Air Explosive (FAE) contracts conflict with these regulations.

The conflict boils down to two amendment clauses in McGill's DND contracts. Clause Two of the amendment to DSS contract #1111053 says the DND can review publication of McGill's research findings for a maximum period of twelve months. Clause Three says the government has the right to prohibit publication of DND classified information in McGill's findings. McGill argues that Clause Three is related to Clause Two, and applies only for a period of twelve months. Others say it extends indefinitely. So far, the government has been unable to provide a precise interpretation.

However, the interpretation of Clause Three is not the real issue. The real dispute is whether the government has the right to censor university publications at all. Any censorship, whether for twelve seconds or twelve decades, contradicts the very purpose of research.

The issue is complicated by the fact that no one in the McGill administration seems to know what is going on. This confusion, however, is understandable. The clauses which censor publication of FAE research results, according to the government, are standard to all contracts McGill holds with the DND. If the rules are being broken with FAEs, then they may also be broken by all other DND contracts. McGill may have to abandon its defence contracts in order to maintain its academic integrity. The possible loss of almost one million dollars in research funds probably does not appeal to the McGill administration.

It's difficult to believe McGill did not know what the DND contracts implied. Someone, somewhere must have read the contracts and been aware of the restrictions they placed on the publication of research results. Acceptance of the DND contracts shows McGill is either extremely gullible, or else knowingly denied freedom of research.

Stephanie Lachowicz

Native self-government

Native self government existed well before our christian capitalist forbearers claimed North America—previously shared by others—for their own. Since this claim was made, indigenous peoples have been asking, and sometimes fighting, both for land and for the right to make their own laws. A right that we claim to be central to our "free world."

Nicaragua has given over a sixth of its small territory to the Native peoples of its Atlantic coast; within this autonomous region the various tribes can make their own laws and negotiate mineral rights as a sovereign people. In Canada, the second largest and one of the richest nations in the world we have seen fit to grant municipal status to one band, the Sechelt of B.C. The Sechelt are not the only band who have asked.

What are the Native leaders of "our" land asking for? Why is the department of Native Affairs still saying "no, not yet?" McGill, the organizers of Poli-speak Week, and Uhuru's Developing Areas Awareness Week invite you to join Myrtle Bush (elected chief of the Kanawahke Mohawk reserve) Professors Peter Hutchins (Law) Colin Scott (Anthropology) in a discussion of these questions today at 15h00 in Leacock 26.

Shawn Maxwell, Project Ploughshares



Save the Children

The Save The Children movement was founded in Britain in 1919 as a relief organization for young victims of the First World War. The Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund began in 1921, and in 1946 became an independent organization with its own child sponsorship programs for children in 25 countries around the world.

In 1983, Save the Children Canada decided to phase out of child sponsorship and to support community development programs. Community development benefits all the children of a community and aims at combating the causes of poverty rather than the symptoms. This means encouraging people to work together—to identify problems, organize resources and find solutions to local needs.

Reflecting the diversity of these needs as well as local aspirations, Save the Children Canada currently supports a variety of community projects in ten developing countries: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Nicaragua, Peru and Sudan. These projects vary from educating "street children" in Bolivia so that they will be able to better provide for themselves, giving mothers in Jamaica small business training and credit support to improve family self-sufficiency and developing agricultural strategies in the Sudan to prevent famine during times of drought. In all projects, it is the people living in the communities who determine their own needs and work together to bring about lasting improvements to the lives of their children.

Recognizing our own development needs in Canada, Save the Children also supports a number of projects which benefit Métis and other Native Canadian children. Today, over 5000 Canadians support all of these programs through community sponsorship.

McGill Cansave is associated with and supports this organization through fundraising and development education activities on campus. These include such ventures as selling bagels and cream cheese in Leacock, setting up donation bubbles in the campus cafeterias and obtaining individual community sponsorships.

McGill Cansave is also engaged in a research project pertaining to the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which forms the basis of the work of Save the Children. This work is inspired by the current push by several development organizations to have these rights turned into a convention; a more law-binding commitment to its signatories.

Visit our booth in Union 107/108 during Developing Areas Awareness Week and get to know more about our organization. Meetings every other Thursday at 19h00 in RVC.

McGill Cansave

All contents copyright © 1988 by the Daily Publications Society. All rights reserved. Opinions expressed in the pages of the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the views of McGill University. Products or companies advertising in this newspaper are not necessarily endorsed by the Daily staff. Printed at l'Imprimerie Transmag, 12900 Métropolitain est, Montréal, Québec.

contributors

Angie Barrados
Kathryn Walters
Zeb Brown
Peter Nixon
Robert Steiner
Susanna Bejar
Theo Argitis

editorial board

co-ordinating editor Joe Heath
co-ordinating news editor Chris Lawson
layout and design co-ordinators Kirsten Fenton, Elizabeth Pasternak
news editors Stephanie Lachowicz, Susie Petersiel, Pierre Tordjman
daily francsais: Pierre Carabin, Isabelle Clement

science editors Dan Hogan, Paul White
supplement editor Michelle Gagnon
photo editors: Justin Richardson, Andrew Fischer
features editor: Jennifer August
CUP editor Jeanne Inbarne

Editorial offices: 3480 McTavish, room B-03, Montréal, Québec, H3A 1X9, telephone (514) 398-6784/85 Business Manager: (open) room B-17, telephone (514) 398-6791
Advertising: Caroline Elie, Boris Shedov, room B-17, telephone (514) 398-6790 Clerical Staff: France Chevalier, Robert Costain Advertising Layout and Design: Colin Tomlins

The Daily is a founding member of Canadian University Press (CUP), Presse étudiante du Québec (PEQ), Publi-peq and CampusPlus.

Pharmaceuticals: POISONOUS allegations

The same thing happens every year.

McGill Professor Sam Noumoff's students have difficulty believing his story about a drug containing rat poison that may have caused hundreds of injuries in Pakistan. To prove it, he passes a bottle around the class.

The label says Wampole. And though the address on it belongs to a subsidiary in Karachi, larger print on the brown paper boasts of an international headquarters—in Perth, Ontario. Last year, when some students campaigned against the company, Wampole ordered its subsidiary to stop producing the drug. It was a move that Noumoff calls "exceptionally responsible".

by Robert Steiner

Canada is a small player in international pharmitrade—1986 exports of Canadian drugs amounted to no more than \$180 million. It is mainly the European, American and Japanese firms which sell drugs to the Third World that have prompted ethical discussions in company boardrooms and in the governments that oversee them.

In one classic example, the governments of seven developing nations distributed an American-made painkiller for use as a contraceptive. Upjohn's Depo-Provera was licensed in North America during the 1960s to suppress the pain of certain cancers and miscarriages. The fact that it also suppresses ovulation encouraged family planning agencies in such countries as Thailand and Kenya to adopt it as a standard drug.

can firm Merck-Sharp and Dohme, the second largest drug company in the world. He estimates that as many as seven years could elapse before a Canadian drug moves from the lab bench to the pharmacy shelf.

But the same regulations need not apply to medicines destined for other countries.

A drug being marketed in Canada must be accompanied by a certificate saying it meets government standards before it can be sold abroad. This prevents unapproved drugs from being re-imported into the country.

What concerns Noumoff is the government's inadequate regulation of export-only drugs.

"If a drug is marked 'For export only' it won't even get inspected," says Noumoff. "A company could export pure poison. There's a philosophy here that inspection is their problem, if they choose to import

tored, the standard of ethics in our industry is extremely high," says Pratt. "We can't get away with loose morals because so many people scrutinize us."

Rowell trusts the guidelines set by the drug industry. According to him, "Any reputable firm caught exporting dangerous drugs would not be in business very long."

Yet, in a survey conducted two years ago, eighty per cent of the drugs on Kenya's over-the-counter market were found to be untherapeutic. Other studies have found the same problem among other developing countries.

George Farley, President of the Canadian Society of Industrial Pharmacists, is cautious about the term 'untherapeutic'.

"What isn't understood is that obsolete, not necessarily dangerous, drugs are still marketed in the Third World," he says. "They are ten to twenty years behind us in medical technology."

But stronger government and industry regulations could actually be responsible for the increased availability of dangerous medication in developing countries. Rather than controlling the flow of drugs to the Third World, they encourage companies to move production south.

Swiss pharmaceutical company Ciba-Geigy lists subsidiaries in eighty Third World countries—one fifth of all its employees work in these locations. Twenty-two developing countries play host to forty Ciba plants. The American Merck and Squibb have sales and manufacturing facilities in many developing countries as well. "You name it," Merck executive Saheb says, "we're in almost all of them."

Noumoff finds this situation dangerous because of the close relationship that develops between the governments of those countries and the pharma-firms they host. He recalls meeting two researchers from a Third World country who had discovered that a dangerous drug was being imported by a company belonging to that nation's minister of the interior.

"Because the pharmaceuticals trade represents a great deal of

In a survey conducted two years ago, eighty per cent of the drugs on Kenya's over-the-counter market were found to be untherapeutic.

money, it also represents political power," he says.

Governments are the paying drug consumers of the Third World. Because they own all the hard currency in most poor countries, they have considerable say in what drugs are brought in and which companies can locate there.

"Politics and the pharmaceuticals trade are very closely related in the Third World," says Rowell,

"Drugs account for a higher part of a health budget there than they do here. So there is all sorts of pressure within the government to keep costs down."

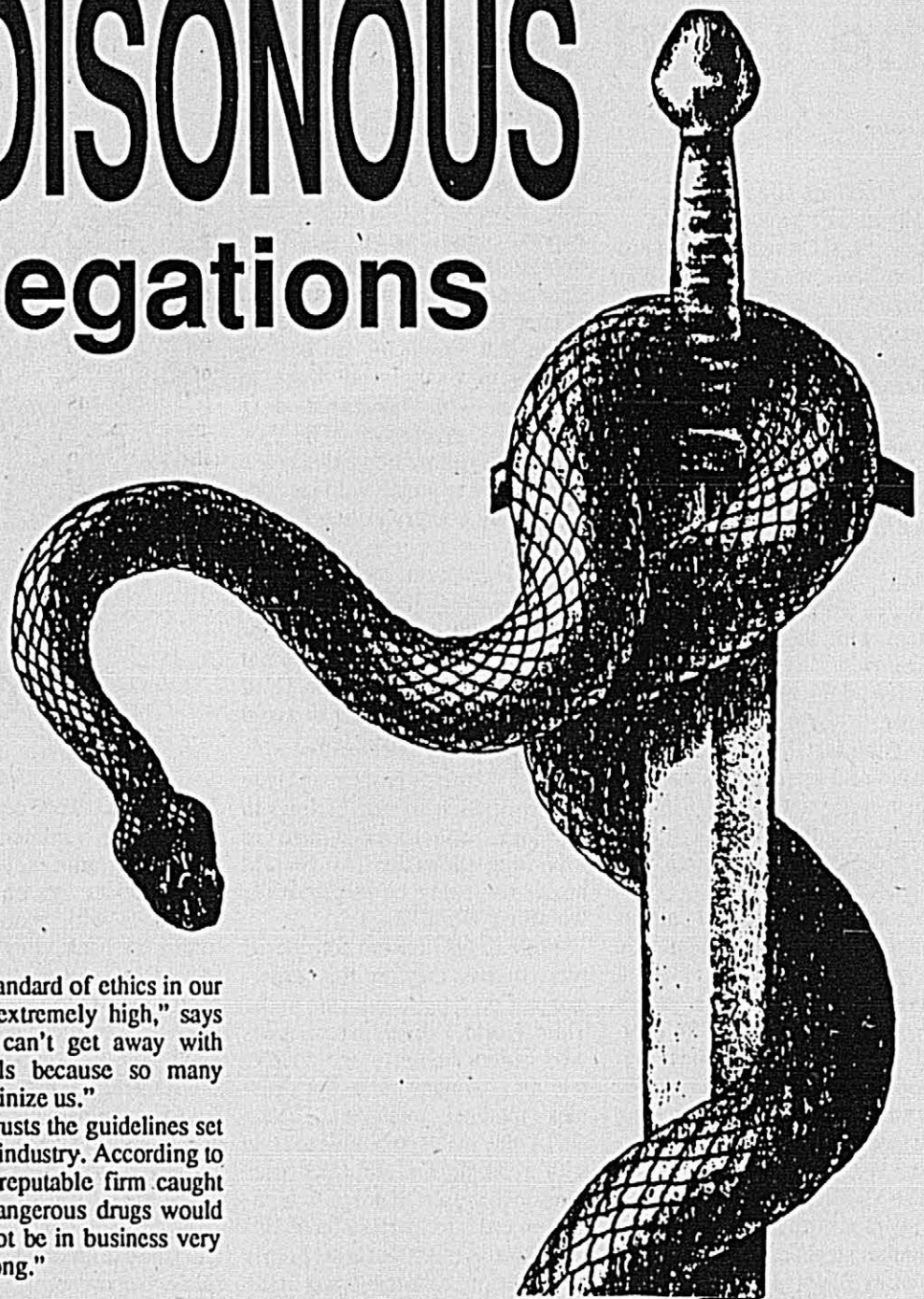
Involvement such as the joint-ventures between the governments of

Egypt and China and European firms are becoming popular. They have already led to drug company complaints about red tape. They may also lead to coloured quality control by local authorities.

The real problem with local regulations, however, is that Third World governments lack the ability to enforce them. Thailand and Bangladesh have moved towards stricter controls of domestic and imported drug sales. And the World Health Organization of the U.N. has tried to help poor countries choose the drugs they need by providing a 200-item 'essential pharmaceuticals list'.

But developing nations lack the laboratories and scientists needed to examine drugs. Often, as Velasquez notes, they do not even have comprehensive drug policies. The only kind of pharmaceuticals they can hope to control are the

continued on page 6



If a drug is marked 'For export only' it won't even get inspected. A company could export pure poison.

Upjohn's request for permission to sell Depo-Provera as a contraceptive in the United States was refused in 1978. At last count, six years ago, more than five million women were using the drug in eighty countries. Children born to women using it in contraceptive dosages often have congenital heart or head disorders. Girls born to Depo-Provera mothers may even grow male organs.

Two years ago, a paper by Colombian pharmacologist Germain Velasquez outlined a maze of major problems plaguing the use of First World drugs in Third World health care. He said the developing world was being destroyed by the overpriced, redundant and often dangerous drugs its doctors and health workers depend upon.

Noumoff blames much of the problem on a double standard which he believes colours drug regulation in the Western world.

Before a drug can be marketed in Canada, it must undergo extensive testing and rigorous government examination. Dr. Alain Prat is the medical-director of Merck-Frosst Canada, a subsidiary of the Ameri-

it."

Bruce Rowell, director of the Bureau of Drug Quality at the Health Protection Branch in Ottawa, admits that rules affecting domestically sold drugs do not apply to export-only drugs. But he does not agree with Noumoff's assessment of Canada's regulatory attitude.

"We are often asked by Third World governments to inspect Canadian drugs which they are importing, and we do," says Rowell.

In fact Canada has one drug inspection lab in Jamaica and similar units in Africa.

Merck executive Guy Saheb admits that Noumoff's criticisms apply to export-only drug regulations, but claims most drug companies set their own guidelines against exporting unregulated medication overseas. He cites a request from Tanzanian officials who wanted to use anti-arthritis drugs for treatment of ingrown toenails. Merck did not approve of the sale.

"Because the affairs of drug companies are so closely moni-

...Pharmaceuticals and the Third World

continued from page 5

ones which are already being sold widely in the developed world.

Rowell, at Ottawa's Health Protection Branch, explains that poor countries try to catch a ride on domestic regulations in the First World by demanding that any imported drugs already sold on the market here carry government certificates. In the past, Third World governments have asked that drugs produced in their countries be tested in European labs or by Canadian or American inspectors on-site.

"We're working towards a better system with them," Rowell explains.

Farley admits that some smaller companies might try to take advantage of the fact that officials in the Third World often cannot keep up to date with new drugs. Rowell agrees, citing the dumping of dangerous drugs from the far east on Nigeria as an example.

Noumoff believes that moves toward more stringent regulation in the Third World are the result of individual consciousness rather than government policy. In Thailand, national consciousness put pharmaceutical companies on the defensive when a law controlling drug patents was approved in referendum last year.

"The Thais did not bow down to foreign pressure," says Noumoff.

Similar legislation has been passed in Bangladesh, and Saheb

describes new regulations in Venezuela as "very strict."

A debate in the United States may, however, pit the rules of drug export against these growing Third World efforts. Last year, the U.S. Senate committee on Labour and Human Resources approved legislation that would lift the ban on exports of unapproved drugs to countries with "advanced drug regulatory processes." The law would also allow tropical-disease drugs to be exported without control to any country asking for the import.

The legislation received wide support—many believed it would bring as many as ten thousand jobs to the United States with firms that had set up production in the Third World in order to avoid tough export laws.

So many problems plague the distribution and use of drugs in developing countries that there are even suggestions that Third World health care may be incompatible with First World drugs.

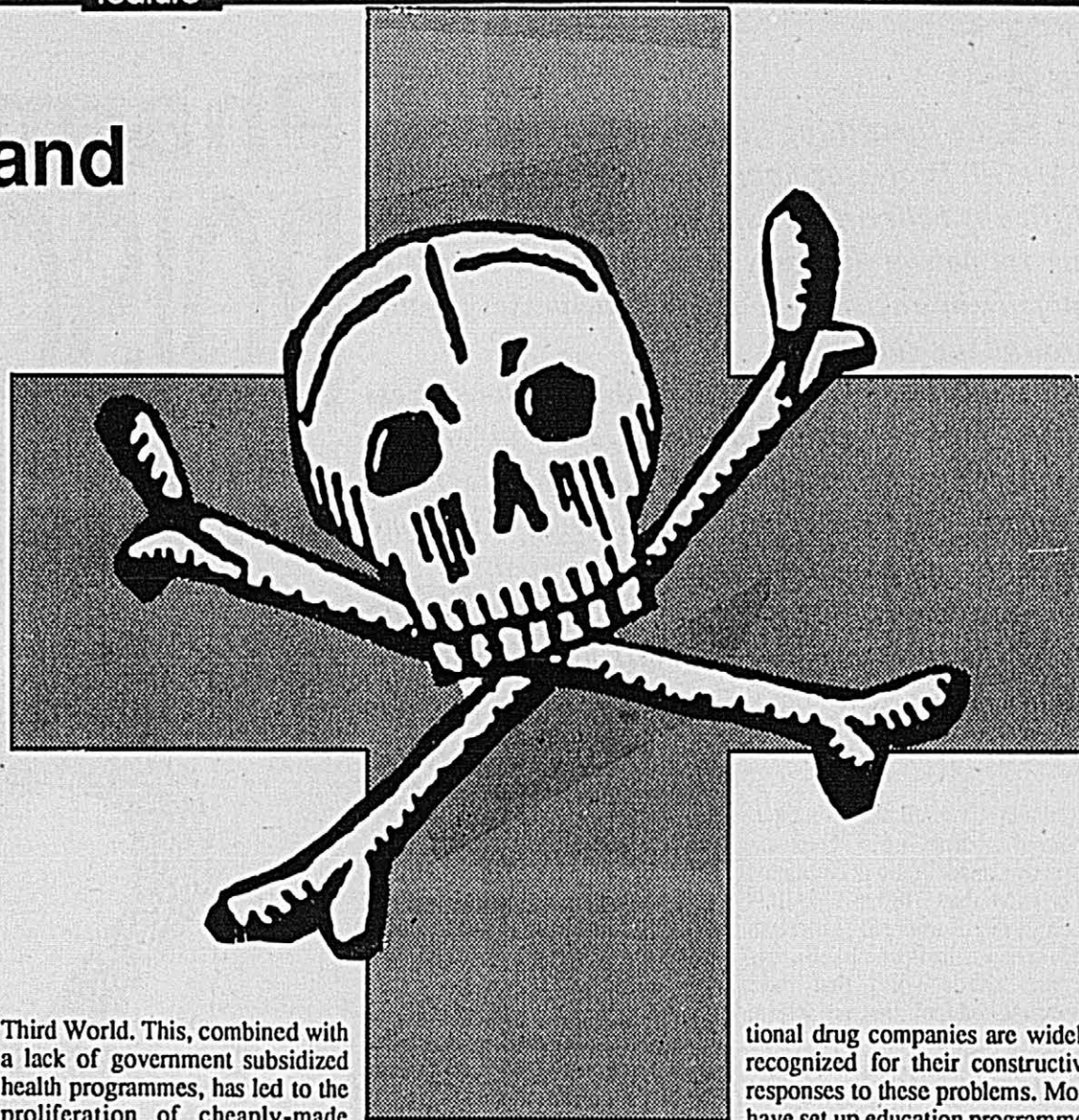
While drugs here are considered preventative, they are the cornerstone of primary health care in the Third World. Patients in rural areas who cannot travel to see doctors rely on pharmacy clerks for complex medical treatment. Those clerks may not even be able to cope with a simple flu, and often irresponsibly prescribe drugs to a patient in order to increase business.

Saheb also notes that most people cannot afford essential drugs in the

Third World. This, combined with a lack of government subsidized health programmes, has led to the proliferation of cheaply-made medicines with short shelf lives rotting in back alley pharmacies around the developing world. Some pharmacists try to compensate for those shortcomings with their own kindness.

"I remember my own father paying for some patients' drugs out of his own pocket," Saheb says.

Those who are able to reach hospitals and afford drugs often receive obsolete treatment from doctors who are ignorant of new medical developments.



tional drug companies are widely recognized for their constructive responses to these problems. Most have set up education programmes in the Third World. Ciba-Geigy itself initiated 'barefoot doctor' training in Tanzania during the 1960s. But an essential conflict of interest remains.

The real problems of regulation and use remain to be solved. And continents of patients willing to "sacrifice three days of eating for an essential pill," in Farley's words, may make comprehensive Third World health care ethically incompatible with the expected profit margins of Western corporations.

letters

To the Daily

After more than three semesters of exposure to your viewpoints—as expressed in our esteemed campus paper—I find that you have to work very hard to offend me. I was beginning to think that I could look at just about every feature in your paper and walk away unscathed. True, some have provoked outrage; others have produced uncontrollable and disdainful laughter; once in a very long while, a feature will interest me, or at least gain my respect for its objective and intelligent handling of a subject—a rare occurrence.

But after three semesters of passivity, I have finally seen something that has irritated me just enough to make me write.

The January 20 issue had a front page photograph of graffiti on a wall along Prince Arthur. It said, "Rich McGill students must die, for they are dumb, stupid and tasteless."

I saw the graffiti prior to its enshrinement on the front page of our noble campus daily and was mildly offended, but not seriously. I consider it the very height of tastelessness to go scrawling your personal viewpoints all over someone's wall with spraypaint, where the rest of

the community must be subjected to your words of wisdom. Given that perspective, I wasn't about to take too seriously any comments on taste (or intelligence) that our little ghetto scribbler had chosen to impart publicly to God, man, and *Daily* staffers.

But seeing the *Daily's* front page adorned with said graffiti, I finally got just a little bit angry.

It's not because I'm rich (I'm not). And it's not because I want to argue about the relative merits of the statement made (although I think that, generally speaking, it's horse shit).

No, the reason I'm angry is because the sanctimonious staffers of the *McGill Daily* in their typically cynical style have given such prominence to such a piece of trash.

It is a moot point to mention that were the graffiti homophobic, anti-semitic, anti-feminist, pro-fascist, racist, elitist, or negatively ethnic, it would never appear on the pages of the *Daily*, unless it was accompanied by a blurb, or even a full article, expressing the indignant and righteous outrage of the *Daily* staff against the graffiti and its writer. Front page exposure would certainly indicate that the *Daily* staff was particularly an-

gered by the graffiti in question, and would no doubt be accompanied by a blistering commentary.

Yet in your hypocritical fashion, you chose to give over no less than 25 per cent of your front page to a photograph of this single piece of graffiti. No explication was given; it was coolly displayed, as if nothing more could possibly be said. Indeed, no commentary was necessary—what statement could better embody the viewpoint of the *Daily* staff? Other than photographic credits, the only additional piece of information given with the picture was the general area where the graffiti could be found, presumably so that admiring multitudes could flock to it and gaze upon such wisdom in awe and adoration.

It is a small thing, but this picture is truly worth a thousand words when it comes to expressing what the *Daily* staff most want to say (1988 actually, since there are already twelve in the picture). In their concern with exposing the campus to their hypocritical and cynical left-wing ideology, the *Daily* staff has once again forgotten that the true purpose of the news media is to serve as both a mirror on the world, and a lamp. One must reflect what is known, the other must reveal the

unknown, and both must be objective. The *Daily* staff has a distressing tendency to tilt the mirror and to guide the lantern's beams, rather than allow them to provide good illumination.

Paul Ferrari
Arts U2

Ed. note: The Daily staff would like to apologize for the ambiguity arising from the absence of an cut-line beneath the photo. The graffiti comment was in no way endorsed by the staff of the Daily. The appropriate cut-line would have read "Dumb, stupid and tasteless graffiti on Prince Arthur."

To the Daily:

As your readers are no doubt aware, the Women's Union has been promoting the gender neutralization of the English language. They propose that by allowing words that may possibly be gender specific, we subconsciously allow ourselves to accept sexist principals. This leads to a warping of our thinking, and in the worst case scenario, to uncontrolled and possible maniacal chauvinism.

History is filled with examples of the detrimental effects of such a process. The RoMAN empire, while initially a great force, was

doomed to destruction by its internal decay. The OttoMAN empire similarly was doomed. While initially powerful and expansive, its inherent degradation of the female sex inevitably led to its downfall!

The effects of sexist language can be seen on a more regionalized basis. MANchester and MANhattan, both important and prosperous cities, have serious problems. Is it any wonder that there are murders, riots, and slums in a city where females are constantly reminded they live in a male dominated society? One wonders what would happen if that three letter prefix was removed.

Even the McGill campus is not free from this alleged sexism. One need only look down the hill to the faculty of MANagement, in the BronfMAN building no less! Hundreds of female students are being subjected to the subliminal message that they are in a male dominated field on a daily basis. This horrific condition cannot last! That three-letter word must forever be banished. If the Women's Union is serious, they should go on strike immediately until this situation is resolved.

J. Blicher
Faculty of Medicine

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Student Union Building, 9am - 3pm. Deadline is 2pm two weeks prior to date of publication.

McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days; \$2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. McGill faculty and staff: \$4.00 per day. *Exact change only, please.* Boxed ads are available at the cost of \$4.00 per ad / per day — no discounts on boxing.

The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Apartment to share: nice 7 1/2, St-Urbain and St-Joseph, \$160 plus utilities.

343 — MOVERS

Student movers will help you move at a reasonable cost. Local and long distance. Equipped, storage, insured. Weekly Toronto trips. Call Turan at 747-2222.

350 — JOBS

Easy money: need bay window apartment for 1 day of filming in mid-February. \$200 cash. Call/leave message 849-6648.

352 — HELP WANTED

Sales people wanted to sell innovative product for people involved in outdoor activities, to stores and directly to consumers. Generous commission. Paid daily. Call 342-3712.

Salesperson or Telemarketer required. Flexible hours. Ideal opportunity for students with a business and/or computer background. Call Orange Digital Systems, Inc. 875-9999.

Bilingual person needed to translate English to French. Part-time - \$5/hour call 935-4733.

Part-time work. Direct telemarketing for a financial service (insurance). Daytime work. Flexible hours. \$6/hour. Call after 6pm at 738-0255.

354 — TYPING SERVICES

Professional typing, theses, term papers, curriculum vitae etc. APA; Tarabian styles. Experienced. IBM Selectric II. \$1.25 per page. 631-3222.

Typing Services: English — resumes, \$5.00; letters, \$2.00; term papers and essays, \$1.25/page double-spaced for students. Rachel 933-0078 days & evenings. Near McGill.

Word Processing (Lougheed). Professional and courteous service. Laser printer. Theses, papers, resumes, multiple letters. Student rates [schoolwork only]. Downtown area. 934-1455 [8:30 - 19:30 only].

One-day service. B.Commerce background. Editing if required. Quality work. Error-free. Improved final grade guaranteed. Skilled with words. Electronic Memorywriter. Academic papers, CVs, theses. 340-9470.

Word processing service • 861-6767
Term papers, theses, double-spaced \$1.50/page. Maths, technical drawings, graphs, on autocad. Special student rate. Laser printing optional. Resume 1-3 pages, minimum charge \$10. 861-6767, 499-1669.

Attention students, professors. Typing done at my home. Reasonable rates. Call 481-6048.

Typing, word processing and translation services. Repeat letters, labels, manuscripts, CVs, theses, term papers, etc [\$1.50 d.s.] 7 days/week, a stone's throw from McGill. Mrs. C. Frenette [844-9817].

Word processing of handwritten term papers, resumes, repetitive letters, manuscripts. Transcription of regular cassettes or mini-cassettes. NDG Typing, 482-1512.

Result resumes — 14 year proven job-finder. Quality IBM word processing/print, in depth consulting, free sample. Also student paper specialist: tutoring, editing, consulting, typing. 488-5694.

Professional word processing by B.Sc. the-

sis, curriculum vitae, scientific texts, etcetera. Tired of rewriting your papers so that your typist can read them??? Find out about dictation on tape cassette. Student discount. Please call Lisa 487-5174.

Typing services — term papers, theses, resumes, fast and efficient. 7 days a week, French and English. \$1.50/double-spaced, next to McGill. Call Roxanne 288-0016 or 765-9804.

356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Plants of all kinds — sale, rental, maintenance — for office or outdoors. Call Alex the landscaping specialist for consultation 389-7270, 324-3794.

New York weekend Thursday February 25 to Sunday February 28. From \$107 quad including bus, hotel, representative, discount coupons. Call Andy 933-0138 evenings and weekends.

Fitness appraisal, lifestyle analysis, seven day nutritional analysis, exercise prescription, and an educational prescription are what our services include. Rick Blatter, Health & Fitness Consultant, 625-1352.

Public speaking group forming at McGill counselling Service. Freeze up when you want to participate in class? Got seminar presentation jitters? Phone 398-3601 now.

Test anxiety group now forming at McGill Counselling Service. 6 weekly sessions to help you relax and concentrate on exams. Phone 398-3601 now.

Worship for a university community. St. Martha's in-the-basement, Sundays, 10:30am, 3521 University. Information: Roberta Clare, Glynis Williams, Presbyterian/United Church Chaplains on campus: 398-4104

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Computer — Apple IIC with monitor. Perfect condition. Excellent word processing software. \$650. Also, Epson letter-quality printer. \$125. Call Gauitch anytime: 939-1159.

Printed rugby shirts, T-shirts, sweats, caps,

coveralls, boxer shorts. Team uniforms, jackets. Silkscreening, embroidery, etc. For information or appointment call Sport Olympia at 683-2438.

Army 100% wool great coats: German border patrol \$60, US airforce \$60, Canadian \$50, Swedish \$60, US army \$60, EXXA Military Surplus 550 President Kennedy.

German army pants \$35, French wool battle-dress jackets \$55, army wool tuques \$6.50, wool gloves \$4.95, wool socks \$4.95. EXXA Military, 550 President Kennedy.

The only Montreal Guide! "Micromania: a novice's guide to buying a microcomputer." Available at the McGill Bookstore.

370 — RIDES

Québec City Party Bus: Saturday Feb 6 & 13. Departure 11am, return 2am. Carnival includes: Parade, fireworks, ice sculptures & le Bonhomme. \$24.95 at Sadie's and residence depanneur.

372 — LOST & FOUND

LOST — leather pencil case containing calculator. Lost in McConnell Bldg, Rm 304 on January 25th. Please call 341-8718. Reward!

FOUND — man's watch, Saturday in Gert's during 4 floors party. Call Tome to claim: 398-0720.

LOST — black mink earmuffs; sentimental value. Missing as of Jan 27/88 in Leacock 132, at 3pm. Please contact 288-3180 - reward!

LOST — Black sweater with white squares crossing front and back diagonally. Reward. If found contact Adam 286-7584.

LOST — gold ring lost in December. On lower campus or else at the gym. Reward offered. Also - a 'swimming boy.' Either one - call 684-5021.

LOST — lady's blue wallet lost Thursday, January 28, 4-7pm in or near Burnside Hall. Keep the cash, but I'd really appreciate the ID. Rachael 697-5494.

FOUND — black hat, Jan 28 in Leacock 26 (at Sexism and Language conference.) Melanie 271-8480.

374 — PERSONAL

McGill Nightline.... Listening, information and referrals... till the wee hours of the morning. 7 days a week 6pm till 3am. 398-6246.

Gay or lesbian? Need to talk? Peer counselling offered in Union 417, Monday to Thursday, from 19h00 to 22h00 or call GALOM at 398-6822.

In a Jam? Got an exam? What to chat or join a frat? Give us a call at Nightline: 398-6246. We'll talk!

Valentine's Day special: send your sweetheart a dozen assorted carnations (red, white and pink). Free delivery on Valentine's Day. Only \$15. Call Gregg 747-6084, leave message.

385 — NOTICES

Skilling/party: Mont Ste-Anne. During study break (Feb 23-26) includes: transportation, 3 day pass, 3 nights in 6-person condos, sauna and whirlpool. \$165. Tim or Frank: 937-9180.

387 — VOLUNTEERS

Café Commun(e) a volunteer-run, non-profit collective community café, needs volunteers. Phone 842-3344 or drop by 201 Milton Wednesday to Friday for more information.

Volunteers — healthy subjects required for medical research related to Diabetes Mellitus. Involves taking blood one morning. Interesting project with financial remuneration. Call Dr G Fantus, 398-4100, McGill.

Male actors (20-35 yrs) for film production! Richard 483-4895, Daniel 931-9568.

OPTOMETRIST

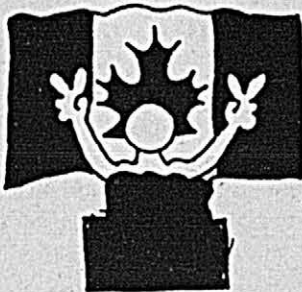
- Eyes Examined
- Eye Glasses
- Contact Lenses (all types)
- Medicare card accepted

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
1535 Sherbrooke St. W.
(corner Guy)
933-8700 or 933-8182

PoliSpeak '88 Wants You!

All week February 1 - 5

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE: consult booth in Leacock Foyer for more info.



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2

12:00 - 1:00 James vs. Taylor (McGill) Debate: "Political Science: Science or Fallacy" Leacock 232
2:00 - 3:00 Gregory Baum (McGill, Theology) "Liberation Theology" Newman Centre 3484 Peel Street
3:00 - 4:30 Scott (McGill Anthropology), Hutchens (McGill, Law), Bush (Native Leader) "Native Self-Government" Leacock 26
5:00 - 6:00 Robert Kaplan (Liberal MP & former Solicitor General) "The Canadian Secret Intelligence Service" Union 107/108.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3

12:00 - 1:00 Broadhurst, Steinberg, and others Panel Discussion: INF Treaty Leacock 219
2:30 - 3:30 NDP Policy Discussion '88 Development, Environment and Defense Union 302
4:30 - 5:30 Raymond Gameau (MP, Liberal) "Free Trade" Leacock 219

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4

12:00 - 12:30 The Party Game The Alley
12:30 - 1:30 Tom Axworthy (Harvard professor and former Trudeau Secretary) "The Future of North America" Union 302
3:00 - 4:00 Jean Lapierre (MP, Liberal) Jean Charest (Federal Minister of Youth) "Free Trade and Youth" Union 302
8:30 — Poll-Fest, Party, Union Ballroom. Door prizes from Travel Cuts. Beer Elections. Admission \$2
8:30 - 10:30 Das Boot (film) Leacock 132

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

11:00 - 12:00 Tony Yabara Contra Representative Room TBA
12:30 - 1:30 Knowlton Nash "Media & Politics in Canada" Leacock 219
8:00 - 10:00 Dr. Strangelove... (film) Peter Sellers Leacock 132

Sponsored by

PSSA • Department of Political Science • ASUS • Debating Union • PC McGill • NDP McGill • Liberal McGill • Newman Centre • Travel Cuts • North American Studies • Project Ploughshares • Film Society



LOVE TO TALK?
INTERNATIONAL WANT A FUN JOB?
USA • CANADA

OPERATORS for teleconferencing:

- must be bilingual
- have outgoing personality
- hiring immediately

CALL: 935-4733

DAILY PUBLICATIONS SOCIETY — BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

TUESDAY, 9 FEBRUARY, 1988 — 4:30 P.M.

UNION B-17

FOR MORE INFO, CONTACT JOEL: 398-6790

SUPER SPECIALS AT RAOUF HAKIM

FREE CONTACT LENSES

(soft daily)
With purchase of a frame and prescription glasses at regular price.

SOFT CONTACT LENSES

(Daily Wear)
\$99.00
Extended Wear
\$139.00
Tinted Lenses
(Choice of 5 colours)
\$169.00

FREE FRAME 2 for 1

Buy a frame with prescription glasses and with the purchase of the second pair of glasses get the second frame free!



RAOUF HAKIM, O.O.D.
3550 COTE DES NEIGES
TEL: 932-2433

Eye examination available by optometrist



Neutral forum engenders debate

by Angie Barrados

"Almost all of us know the words for 'sperm' or 'semen'. What is the word for a woman's sexual fluid? Most students, most people, draw a blank... The word is 'cyprine', which isn't in most dictionaries, although my Webster's does list 'cyprian' which means not surprisingly, harlot or prostitute."

Elsa Sheider, an English professor at McGill, often mentions the preceding case in her introductory women's studies classes as an example of our language not giving us "literally, the words to say it."

The effects of language on people's thoughts and interactions, and the implications of this language being sexist was the topic of discussion for Thursday night's forum presented by the Women's Union. Nearly two hundred people crowded into Leacock 26 to listen to the five-woman panel discuss different approaches to the language question.

McGill Philosophy Professor Linda Fisher dealt with the relationship between language and society. "Our existence or experience of being," she said, "are immediately and fundamentally related to language... A sexist culture shapes a sexist language and a sexist language shapes a sexist culture."

"The central importance and strong political ramifications of language have been underlined by many feminist theorists," said Fisher, "who point to the importance of not being silenced, but of finding a voice."

All of the speakers said language is both a cause and an effect of sexism in society, in two ways. First, our language often excludes and silences women, and secondly, it tends to assign negative meanings to women and the feminine.

According to Concordia English Professor Bina Freiwald, "We are coming to realize the many manifestations of sexism in our language—the fact that there are more positive words referring to males in the language and so many negative words referring to females with no semantic equivalent for males, and the universalizing of 'man' which makes masculinity the unmarked form."

Freiwald also discussed the discrepancy in etymologist's theories about the origins of the words 'boy' and 'girl.' While 'boy' has been said to derive from the greek 'male child' or the sound that an infant makes asking for a drink, 'girl' has been said to be derived from 'talkative,' 'whore or daughter,' and 'weather cock,' referring to the supposed fickleness of females.

University exchange

by Susana Bejar

Representatives from universities across the province united this weekend for a joint meeting with ANEEQ (l'Association nationale des étudiantes et étudiants du Québec).

Students' society members from McGill, Concordia, University of Montréal, University of Québec, University of Sherbrooke, and Lavale met at Concordia for a full day on Saturday to discuss and exchange information on university funding.

The agenda consisted of government and private funding, budget cuts, tuition and material fees. These were elaborated upon by ANEEQ Secretary General, Jean-Pierre Paquet, who headed the meeting and lectured most of the day on the various issues and situations facing Québec students.

"Politicians are always telling us that everything is fine, that the solution to our problems is just around the corner," said Paquet, "We can't wait around expecting them to act on our behalves. Because they won't."

Paquet says budget cuts are reaching new extremes. "Some services are not just diminishing, they're stopping all together," he said, "We're no longer just losing the quality of our education, we're losing entire faculties and departments." There seemed to be a general consensus that education options are being cut down to mainstream basics.

Private funding as an alternative to government grants poses a similar problem. The largest source of private funds is industry, whose interests lie predominantly in the sciences, neglecting the humanities, social sciences and other non-science departments, explained Paquet.

The government and even some students are now looking at tuition fee increases as a final possible alternative to underfunding.

ANEEQ is firmly opposed to any tuition hikes and has been unrelenting in the ongoing controversy over the issue. Although maintaining the tuition freeze was a major campaign promise of the Québec Liberal Party at the provincial elections, within 14 months of that election there were already talks of fee

increases. The issue is on the agenda of the February 27 liberal party congress.

According to Paquet both the government and the liberal party have expressed an inclination towards tuition hikes. ANEEQ is in the process of mobilizing and organizing student associations to picket the congress and make their opposition felt.

The government has already approved materials fees of up to \$100 which have been adapted to varying degrees by Québec universities. Some have accused these universities of harbouring the material fees as hidden tuition fee increases. Concordia representatives noted that the fees are in excess in universities actual expenditures on materials. At Concordia some noticed that the materials actually decreased since the implementation of the fee. Minister of Education Claude Ryan has responded to the possible abuse of material fees by threatening to cut back government funding of universities.

All present at the meeting agreed that post-secondary education, as a higher social priority is a long term goal for everyone.

Sarah Westphal, an assistant professor at McGill and associate editor of *Signs* journal gave a talk about the history of certain semantic formations and their modern day role in communication between the genders.

Westphal said that European languages have two forms of the second person address, 'you,' as in the french 'tu' and 'vous.' One is formal, the other is informal. When people are addressing each other in the same form, as equals, they are using the "solidarity semantic."

When one person uses the formal address and the other the informal, as has been recorded in medieval literature between husband and wife, the "power semantic" is in use. Westphal argued that "the power semantic has been in no way eliminated in the light of sexual equality, rather it becomes strangely entangled in the solidarity semantic in situations that are marked by gender."

"English," she said, "has always found a form of address that functions very much like that in the European languages." She said we can find the power semantic at work between the genders today when, for instance, women in service industries are addressed formally as "ma'am" or informally as "hon" or "dear," while they always address the customer formally.

Clea Notar, the Quebec editor of the feminist literary magazine (*F*)lip took a radical approach to the language issue. She spoke of a reconstruction of language to express women's differences. "Language is never neutral," said Notar, "What are we to do when confronted by the gap which it makes between our experience, for instance as women, our knowledge, and the words with which we are given to express this knowledge. To create a non-sexist language is to produce for ourselves a language which is true to our experiences... not to allow others to speak for us, our language must reveal our bodies."

"I don't want you to discriminate against me because you have made an assumption about my body; either that it doesn't exist or that my difference must be placed in your hierarchy, where the Other, the one who is different, unknown, automatically becomes objectified, where you are the subject and I am the object," she said.

Elsa Sheider opened her talk on a more pragmatic level. "When I was asked to speak on non-sexist language," she said, "my response was I am very concerned with encouraging non-sexist language."

When encountering people who are opposed to using non-sexist language, Sheider said, "The greater the hostility, the more I realize that there is something else beyond gender-inclusive language. My question then is, what is the issue beyond the issue, what are you angry about?"

During the question and answer period, a member of the audience asked how to respond to a woman friend who doesn't recognize the sexism in language. Freiwald recommended understanding. "To come to the realization that language has been working against us is incredibly threatening to our sense of self," she said.

Another question that was raised was the possibility of the de-radicalization of feminism when framed in academic discourse. While Westphal responded, "I think academia and feminism is a very radical combination," Notar, who did a B.A. at McGill, pointed out that universities are the site of hierarchies and forms of communication that are counter to feminist ideals. Sheider put the issue in pragmatic terms by saying that, as a professor, she often has the chance to radicalize her students.

Many other issues were discussed in the question and answer period, such as the formation of men's groups supporting feminist initiatives and the relative importance of the language issue *per se* in feminism. All in all, audience response was very positive.

It is possible that the Women's Union will present another forum this term on the subject of curriculum, a subject alluded to briefly in Thursday's discussion.

